# SOME OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING IEALOUSIES BETWEENE KING and PARLIAMENT,

*With their causes and cures.*

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*Raptim Scripta*

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*LONDON.*
Printed for *John Rothwell* 1642.

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THE KING
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With a Speech and Prayer.

Reprint Scripta



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# OCCASIONALL RESVLTS OR EMERGENCIES.

## 1. *The Jealousie.*

THere is a Reciprocall Jealousie, which is the spring to all these distempers. I know there are many other causes which are looked at, but they are subordinate, not Supreame. This jealousie is both in King and Parliament, the first suspects to much change in Religion, and state on the right hand, the last feares too much alteration on the left, and hence it is that the designes of both flew into this channell of prevention and anticipation in the Acts of the Militia, and Commission of Array; now these preventions are misinterpreted and misrepresented, but not on the same grounds nor in the same degrees; the King calls their preventions preparations to Warre, and beginnings of hostillity, they recriminate not lesse to him, and while they skirmish and embroyle their pens thus in Remonstrances and Declarations, they raise such a dust and Clouds of scruples and doubts, as troubles the eyes of common judgments, who being prin-



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cipled towards both are desirous to decline neither, now for the Parliament they being all Men of publique ingaements and fortunes in the Common-wealth, how is it probable their preparations should be hostile or offensive; For that were to be destructive to the things, they desire to preserve and can rationall reason be thus intoxicated? and universall judgement thus reverted.

## *The mistaken Grievance.*

THE Kingdom being much exhausted by the Ministers to the Prerogative, and the Parliament taking the administration at rebound and at second hand, it comes to passe that every legall and Parliamentary imposition weighes as heavy as any arbitrary or illegall payment. so as the Parliament, to their weake disadvantage, were forced to commit a grievance in redressing them, and the commonalty are so insensible heere, that they measure all Legallity and priviledge by their present expense, So as their is no more remaining, but that hereafter the grand Delinquents, both in Court & State be confiscated for the publike ease and advantage.

## *A Conjecture on the successe of the present Preparation by the Parliament.*

WHat shall hinder the successe, I demaund in a modest inquiry.

*Shall any Popular uncertainty? Noe.*

For though the Spirits of a multitude be volitant and revolting, yet that divine concurrence which hath quickened them already, can as easily fix preserue and continue them; and the same power, can enlarge it selfe, and bring in more at pleasure, being confined to no number, time, or other circumstance

cumstance, and it is alwayes in holy Story that Heaven never drawes so many Forces into the field as at Evening, and his assistance is ever late, and yet ever soone enough.

*Shall our Sinnes?* *No.*

For if the decree find out a number of righteous proportionable to it selfe, though not to the unrighteous, (who are ever too many) yet such number shall stop a judgement, and perswade Justice; as appeares in Gods discourse with *Abraham*, now our number is encreased in the Kingdome, Reformation hath got ground both in State, and Parliament, and the returne of our Conscientious Brethren, strengthens the Spirituall force too.

*Shall want of preparations?* *No.*

Have wee not the Grand advantages of power in our hands the Navy and Magazine of the *Kingdome*, which are (in the power and vertue of God,) strong habilliments, are not the Forces too of such whom their owne inclinations presse to the Warre, not violenced by a Royall authority, and are not those motions ever strongest and longest which are most naturall and intrinsick.

*Shall feare of successe?* *No.*

Are not our principles divine and sound, Royall and Legall, did our brethren of *Scotland* faile of their accomplishment, and are wee not as consanguineous with them in our maximes, as our times and constitution of State will allow: and are they not Nationally covenanted in our prosperity and ruine,

*Shall any feare of the former conquest of Prerogatives?* *No.*

FOr they that can wisely discerne times and things, knows that the prerogative hath passed its meridian in most christian States.

## *The Truſt.*

MEe thinks the miſeries of that kingdom of *Ireland* ſhould Arbitrate the differences of this, and wee ſhould not ſpend time now in blowing our own ſparkes, for quenching our Neighbours fire, the King ſaies the Parliament will looſe that Kingdom for not complying, and ſuch a complying as he propounds, may looſe this, but if *Ireland* may be ſaved on a fiduciary condition, that is if the King will but truſt with them their deſires, and demands, and ſure it is but juſt and retaliable to truſt thoſe a while, who have for ſo many Yeares repoſed all in the hands of his Prerogative, nor have any former Delinquencies rendred them yet uncapable, nor hath yet prerogative or Libertie miſcarried in their truſts, and therefore ſuch earely ſuſpicions, is like a trial and arrainment before a Crime or Tranſgreſsion.

## *The Neceſſary Trouble.*

IT is no wonder if the univerſall corruptions of times and manners bring with it no little trouble and commotion in the redreſſe. It is impoſsible that the removal of rivetted evill ſhould be without ſome diſturbance, are Diſeaſes cured without ſtrong operations? are their any cleanſings and defections without ſome motion? and thoſe that had rather enjoy their former condition, how bad-ſoever without Reformation with ſome trouble, are ſuch flat and drowſie Spirits, as are looth to riſe from their pillow, they have ſlept on ſo long, though to have it better compoſed for their eaſe heereafter.

## *The Parliament reſcued.*

They ſay all things are worſe ſince parliaments began, Laws and Religion more out of order and nothing done: what an Engine is

gine is this? to hold their hands, and aske why they worke not to ſtand in their way and aske why they goe not on? but however in all ſeaſons of agitations, and in the inteſtine of Reformations, the legiſlative power is alittle withdrawn, and retired into advices and counſells, and the adminiſtrations is then of neceſſitie more incompleate: We know when *Moſes* withdrew to the Mount to receive Laws, the people were even then out of order, and began to murmur.

## *The danger of Preparations both Royall, and Parliamentary.*

THe King raiſes force, and the Parliament, and both for ſecuring the Kingdom; and yet ſuch is the nature of theſe preparations, as they appeare with no leſſe danger then ſecurity, and we feare we may periſh by the meanes that preſerves us: Like the patient who tooke ſo much on the Cordiall, till he made his remedy his diſeaſe; but what a condition are we in, when while we do not prepare, we are in danger, and while we doe, we create one; for how eaſie it is to perſwade a people into that which they come prepared for, and how ſoone may the Trumpet miſtake, betwixt the accent of peace and War: and if the ſword be once drawn, I ſcarce ever knew it ſo wiſe and moderate, as to diſtinguiſh betwixt deſtruction and vindication; betwixt ruine and right.

## *No Warre.*

THe King protects for his rights and the Parliaments, and the Parliament for his and their own, and for this defence are all preparations. ſo as I conceive, they are agreed and know not; this is *Accommodation* in a riddle, and *Paſſification* in a miſt, and providence ſeemes to over-rule them into union and confederation whether they will or noe, ſo that if any hoſtility

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ſpring from this, it muſt needs prove againſt a third party, who is the enemy and incendiary to both, and reſerued for diſcovery in due time, and for their preparations.

Nor are the combuſtions of theſe times in ſuch full parralell to the former: Formerly the Peerage and Prerogative was the contending parts, now it is more univerſall, a whole Parliament and a Prerogative, before it was only Civill liberties and priviledges, now it is Spirituall and Divine, which enriches the diſtemper, and engages Heaven more in the Vindication.

Adde to this, the ſucceſſe of the Lord of *Warwick* in the Fleete, that of Sir *John Hotham* in Hull, the two principalls and ſtrengths, *rebus ſic ſtantibus*; and this is arguing *a minore ad majus*, from a leſſer ſucceſſe to a larger, from providence in the abridgement, to prouidence in a volume.

Shall the Revolting and departing of Peeres? No,

For the Peers are not now of ſuch power as formerly, it being the policy of later Princes to caſt ſo much ſhadow on them as ſhould keepe them coole from inflaming into the diſtemper of their predeceſſors, and we know too, *Gideons* ſucceſſe began not to enlarge, till his number began to goe leſſe.

FINIS.

Profession, and Our resolution to concur with our Parliament in any possible course for the propagation of it, and suppression of Popery, We can say no more then We have already expressed in Our Declaration to all Our loving Subjects published in *Jan.* last, by the advice of Our *Privy* Councell, in which We endeavoured to make as lively a Confession of our Selfe, in this point, as We were able, being most assured that the constant *Practice* of our Life hath been answerable thereunto: And therefore We did rather expect a Testimony and Acknowledgement of such Our Zeal and Piety, then those Expressions We meet with in this Declaration, of any designe of altering Religion in this Kingdome. And we do (out of the Innocency of Our Soule) wish, That the Judgements of Heaven may be manifested upon those, who have, or had any such Designe.

As for the *Scots* troubles, We had well thought that those unhappy differences had bin wrapt up in perpetuall silence, by the Act of Oblivion, which being solemnly past in the Parliaments of both Kingdomes, stops Our mouth from any other Reply then to shew Our great dislike for reviving the memory thereof.

If the Rebellion in *Ireland*, (so odious to all Christians) seems to have been framed and maintained in *England*, or to have any countenance from hence, We conjure both Our Houses of Parliament, and all Our loving Subjects whatsoever, to use all possible means to discover and find such out, that We may joyne in the most exemplary vengeance upon them that can be imagined: But We must thinke Our selfe highly and cruelly injured in Our Reputation, if any Declaration, Action, or Expression of the *Irish* Rebels, any Letter from Count *Rosetti* to the Papists, for fasting and praying, or from *Tresham Whitcombe*, of strange Speeches uttered in *Ireland*, shall beget any jealousie, or misapprehension in Our Subjects, of Our Justice, Piety and affection it being evident to all understandings, That those mischievous and wicked Rebels are not so capable of great advantage, as by having their false discourses so far believed, as to raise Feares and Jealousies to the distraction of this Kingdome, the onely way to their security: And we cannot expresse a deeper sence of the sufferings of Our poor protestant Subjects in that Kingdom, then we have done in Our often Messages to both Houses, by which

we have offered, and are ſtill ready to venture Our Royall Perſon for their Redemption, well knowing, that as We are (in Our own Intereſt) more concerned in them, ſo We are to make a ſtrict Accompt to Almighty God for any neglect of Our duty, or their preſervation.

For the manifold attempts to provoke our late Army, and the Army of the *Scots*, and to rayſe a faction in the City of *London*, and other parts of the Kingdome; If it be ſaid, as relating to us, we cannot without great indignation, ſuffer Our ſelfe to be reproached, to have intended the leaſt force or threatning to our Parliament; as the being privie to the bringing up of the Army would imply: whereas we call God to witneſſe, we never had any ſuch thought, or knew of any ſuch reſolution concerning our late Army.

For the Petition ſhewed to us by Captaine *Legg*, we well remember the ſame, and the occaſion of that Conference: Captaine *Legg* being lately come out of the North, and repairing to us at *Whitehall*, we asked him of the ſtate of our Army, and (after ſome relation made of it) he told us, that the Commanders and Officers of the Armie had a mind to petition the Parliament, as others of our people had done, and ſhewed us the copy of a Petition, which we read, and finding it to be very humble, deſiring the Parliament might receive no interruption in the Reformation of the Church and State, to the modell of Queen *Elizabeths* dayes; We told him, We ſaw no harme in it, VVhereupon he replyed, that he beleeved all the Officers of the Army would like it, onely he thought Sir *Jaccob Aſhley* would be unwilling to ſigne it, out of feare it might diſpleaſe Us. We then read the Petition over againe, and then obſerving nothing in matter or forme We conceived could poſſibly give iuſt cauſe of offence, We delivered it to him againe, bidding him give it to Sir *Iacob Aſhley*, for whoſe ſatisfaction We had written *C. R.* upon it, to teſtifie Our approbation; and VViſh that the Petition might be ſeen and publiſhed, and then VVe beleeve it will appeare no dangerous one, nor a iuſt ground for the leaſt *jealouſie*, or miſapprehenſion.

For Maſter *Iermyn*, it is well knowne that he was gone from *Whitehall* before VVe received the deſire of both Houſes for the

reſtraint

restraint of Our servants: neither returned he thither, or passed over by any VVarrant granted by Us after that time.

For the breach of Priviledge in the Accusation of the Lord *Kymbolton*, and the five Members of the house of Commons, VVe thought VVe had given so ample satisfaction in Our severall Messages to that purpose, that it should be no more pressed against us, being confident if the breach of Priviledge had beene greater then hath bin ever before offered, Our acknowledgement and retractation hath beene greater then ever King hath given, besides the not examining how many of Our Priviledges have beene invaded in defence and vindication of the other; And therefore VVe hoped Our true and earnest Protestation in Our answer to your Order concerning the *Militia*, would so farre have satisfied you of your intentions then, that you would no more have entertained any imagination of any other designe then VVe there expressed.

But why the lifting of so many Officers, and entertaining them at *VVhitehall* should be misconstrued, VVe much marvell, when it is notoriously knowne; the tumults at *Westminster* were so great, and their demeanours so scandalous and seditious, that VVe had good cause to suppose Our owne Person, and those of Our VVife and Children to be in apparent danger, and therefore VVe had great reason to appoint a Guard about us, and to accept the dutifull tender of the services of any of Our loving Subjects, which was all we did to the Gentlemen of the Innes of Court.

For the Lord *Digby*, VVe assure you in the word of a King, that he had Our VVarrant to passe the Seas, and had left Our Court before We ever heard of the Vote of the house of Commons, or had any cause to imagine that his absence would have beene excepted against.

What your advertisements are from *Rome*, *Venice*, *Paris*, and other parts, or what the *Popes Nuntio* Sollicites the Kings of *France* or *Spaine* to doe, or from what persons such informations come to you, or how the credit and reputation of such persons have beene sifted and examined, we know not, but are confident, no sober honest man in Our Kingdomes can beleeve, that wee are so desperate or so senseless, to entertaine such Designes, as

would not onely bury this Our Kingdome in sudden distraction and ruine, but Our owne Name and Posterity in perpetuall scorn and infamy. And therefore we could have wished, that in matters of so high and tender a nature (wherewith the minds of Our good Subjects must needs be startled) all the expressions were so plain and easie, that nothing might stick with them with reflection upon Us, since you thought fit to publish it at all.

And having now dealt thus plainly & freely with you by way of Answer to the particular grounds of your Fears, We hope (upon a due consideration and weighing both together) you will not find the Grounds to be of that moment to beget, or longer to continue a misunderstanding betwixt Us, or force you to apply your selves to the use of any other power then what the Law hath given you, the which we alwayes intend shall be the measure of Our owne power, and expect it shall be the rule of our Subjects Obedience.

Concerning Our Feares and Iealousies, as Wee had no intention of accusing you, so are We sure no words spoken by Us (on the sudden) at *Theobalds* will bear that Interpretation. We said for Our Residence neer you, We wisht it might be so safe and Honourable, that We had no cause to absent Our self from *White-Hall*. And how this can be a breach of Priviledge of Parliament We cannot understand, We explained Our meaning in Our Answer at *New-Market*, at the Presentation of this Declaration concerning the printed seditious pamphlets and Sermons, and the great tumults at *Westminster*: And We must appeal to you and all the world, whether we might not justly suppose Our self in danger of either. And if we were now at *White-Hall*, what security have we, that the like shall not be againe, especially if any Delinquents of that Nature have been apprehended by the Ministers of Iustice, And been rescued by the people. And so as yet escape unpunished; If you have not been informed of the seditious words used in, and the circumstances of those Tumults, and will appoint some way for the Examination of them We will require some of Our Learned Counsell to attend with such evidence as may satisfie you, And till that be done, or some other course taken for Our security, you cannot (with reason) wonder that We intend not to be where We most desire to be.

And

And can there yet want evidence of Our hearty and importunate desire to joyn with our Parliament, and all Our faithfull Subjects, in defence of the Religion and publique good of the Kingdome; Have we given you no other earnest but words, to secure you of those desires; The very Remonstrance of the House of Commons (published in *November* last) of the state of the Kingdome allows vs a more reall Testimonie of our good Affections then words: That Remonstrance valued Our Acts of Grace and Justice at so high a rate, that it declared the Kingdome to be then a gainer, though it had charged it selfe by Bils of Subsidies and Pol-money, with levy of 600000 pounds, besides the contracting of a Debt to Our Scots Subjects of 220000 pounds.

Are the Bils for the Triennial Parliament, For relinquishing Our Title of Imposing upon Merchandize, and Power of Pressing of Souldiers, For the taking away the Starchamber, and high Commission Courts For the Regulating the Councell Table, but words? Are the Bills for the Forrests, the Stannery Courts, The Clerke of the Market, And the taking away the Votes of Bishops out of the Lords House, but words? Lastly, what greater earnest of Our trust and reliance on Our *Parliament* could or can we give, then the passing of the Bill for the continuance of this present *Parliament*? (The length of which We hope will never alter the nature of *Parliaments*, and the Constitution of this Kingdome, or invite Our Subjects so much to abuse our Confidence, as to esteem any thing fit for this *Parliament* to doe, which were not, if it were in Our power to dissolve it to morrow. And after all these, and many other Acts of Grace on Our part, (that We might be sure of a perfect Reconciliation betwixt Us and all our Subjects) We have offered, and are still ready to grant a free and generall *Pardon*, as ample as your selves shall thinke fit. Now if these be not reall expressions of the Affections of our Soule, for the publike good of Our Kingdome, We must confesse that We want skill to manifest them.

To conclude (although we thinke our Answer already full to that point) concerning our Returne to *London*: We are willing to Declare, that we looke upon it as a matter of so great weight,

as

as with reference to the Affayres of this Kingdome, and to our owne inclinations and desires, that if all we can say or doe, can raise a mutuall Confidence, the onely way with Gods blessing to make us all happy, and by your incouragement the Lawes of the Land, and the government of the City of *London*, may recover some life for our Security, we will overtake your desires, and be as soone with you as you can wish. And in the mean time, we will be sure, that neither the businesse of *Ireland*, or any other advantage for this Kingdome shall suffer through Our default, or by our absence: not being so farre from repenting the Acts of Our Justice and Grace, which we have already performed to Our People, that we shall with the same Alacrity, bee still ready to adde such new Ones, as may best advance the peace, Honour, and prosperity of this Nation.

FINIS.